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Coast Telegraph Report,
of any paper between
San Francisco and
Salt Lake.

Reno Evening Gazette.

The Daily Gazette
Is the only paper in the State
that gives its readers full
telegraphic news.

VOL. XXX.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1891.

NO. 119

THE LAST MARCH.

From the Sea to the
Silent Grave.

LAST HONORS TO SHERMAN.

A Mournful and Impressive
Pageant.

Courts and Congress and Labor
Cease.

Sherman Obsequies.

By Associated Press.
New York, Feb. 19.—New York today is paying every possible tribute of respect to the memory of General Sherman. The dawn of his funeral day opened bright and clear. The courts remained closed. The exchanges closed at noon and general business was brought almost to a standstill, and all who could do so ceased their daily occupations to do honor to the dead soldier.

At an early hour people began to assemble in the street opposite the residence of General Sherman. From almost every house along the street an American flag floated at half-mast. There were few visitors in the early hours of the morning. Only the most intimate friends and a few old soldiers were admitted, and the latter were obliged to show certificates that they served in the army.

Rev. Thomas Sherman, the son whose arrival was so anxiously awaited, arrived at the house at 1:30 this morning. Just after taking breakfast this morning with the family he took a last look at the remains of his father.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock a large floral shield was received at the house from West Point cadets. The shield was six feet in height and four feet broad, and made of white and blue immortelles and Calla lilies.

At 11 o'clock Secretaries Blaine, Proctor and Rusk, and Generals O'Brien, Romer and Ewing arrived at the house. President Harrison will not look upon the remains of the General. The family sent an invitation to him this morning, but the President kindly replied that he preferred to keep with him remembrances of the General while alive. He did not wish to see him in death when their associations had been so warm and general.

At noon every door step along 71st street was crowded with interested spectators and the windows were filled with expectant faces. At about 12:25 o'clock a caisson draped in black and drawn by four horses was drawn up in front of Sherman's house. The horses were mounted by regulars and an army officer was in charge. Behind the caisson was an orderly leading a black charger which bore the military trappings of the General. A black velvet covering almost hid the horse from view, but the boots and saddle were plainly conspicuous.

The service of prayer began at noon and were over at 12:30. Prayers were read by the Rev. Father Sherman. Close to the casket stood the other son, P. T. Sherman; in the front parlor were all the other members of the family, Secretaries Blaine and wife and Mrs. Danvers.

Father Sherman was assisted by the Rev. Father Taylor and two other priests. Father Sherman in conducting the simple services read from the scriptures the passage beginning "I am the resurrection and the life." After this two selections were sung from the oratorio of Elijah. Father Sherman again read from scriptures, and the misericord from Mendelssohn was given. Prayer was then offered by the son, and the services concluded with music. There were about 150 persons present at the services. The greater number were relatives, but among the friends were Grant and Senator Cameron.

Before the arrival of the hour for the funeral procession to start, carriages containing prominent officials, both military and civil, arrived at the house.

Among the visitors were George W. Childs, A. J. Drexel, Hiram Hitchcock, Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Presidents Cleveland and Hayes, Joseph Choate, Rear Admiral Braine, General Schofield and Governor Pattison and Bulkeley, with their staffs.

The Senate Committee came in a body, wearing the usual signs of mourning, and after them came a large committee of the House. It was close on to 2 o'clock when President Harrison, with Lieutenant Ernest and his Aide-de-Camp, reached the house. Long before the procession moved he spectators began to take positions

along the line of march. Decorations along the route were not so numerous or elaborate as when General Grant was buried, but nevertheless they are strikingly handsome and in great profusion.

Just about 2 o'clock a troop of the Sixth Cavalry formed to the left of the house in the middle of the street. Six Lieutenants then appeared in the doorway, bearing on their shoulders the casket of the General, which they placed upon the waiting caisson. Members of the family, friends, invited officials and pall-bearers then took their places in carriages and followed, and members of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., formed on either side of the caisson. The procession then commenced to move, but very slowly, as both sides of the street were crowded with hundreds of carriages waiting to take their places in line.

Following came the military, consisting of the military order of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army, Cadets and National Guards, consisting of the Sixty-ninth, the Eighth, the Twenty-second, the Seventh and the Twelfth Regiments, and the First and Second Batteries of Artillery. Behind these were the Sons of Veterans and civic organizations, who brought up the rear of the parade.

The pageant started down Eighth Avenue from Seventy-first street to Fifty-seventh street, then turned into Fifth Avenue and proceeded to Washington Square. Here the parade, except the guard of honor and the escort of mounted police was dismissed.

Lafayette Post, having in its center the caisson and black charger, swung into Broadway and marched to Canal street and thence to Desbrosses street ferry. Carriages, in which were the family, followed closely, and all boarded the ferry boat which was in waiting and which took the remains across to Jersey City. There the body will be placed in a special car, and the family and those who are to go to St. Louis will occupy another car. It is announced that the final burial services of the Catholic Church will be conducted at the grave.

Funeral Service.

New York, Feb. 19.—Rev. Thos. Ewing Sherman was seen by a reporter this morning. Touching the subject of General Sherman's religious belief he said in a positive way that may well remove all doubt on the matter, "My father was baptized in the Catholic Church, married in the Catholic Church, and attended the Catholic Church until the outbreak of the civil war. Since that time my father has not been a communicant, but always said to me 'if there is any true religion it is the Catholic religion.' A week ago to-day my father received absolution and extreme unction at the hands of Father Taylor. My father was unconscious at the time, but this fact had no important bearing, for sacrament could be administered to any person whose mind could be interpreted as desirous of receiving them. I will hold services over my father's remains at 12 o'clock today in the presence of the immediate family. They will embrace reading the regular funeral service prescribed by the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church."

Memorial Services on Sunday.

Special to the GAZETTE.
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The Pacific Lumber Company has sued William Gage Jr., administrator of the estate of John Hampton, deceased, to quiet title to 440 acres in Township 1 North, Range 1 East, Humboldt meadow. The land was purchased by Charles Vilas in 1888, in the name of Hampton. Hampton's name was used, plaintiff says, simply for convenience sake, and money paid for the land was furnished by plaintiff. Hampton never conveyed the property to the Lumber Company as it was understood he would.

The Mud is Deep.

By Associated Press.
PITTSBURG, Feb. 19.—The river is rapidly falling and as the water recedes the evidences of damage are innumerable. Deep mud deposits are left on the principal down-town streets and no effort is being made to resume business. The loss cannot be accurately estimated yet.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Swedish Ladies.

Reno people well enjoy a musical treat this evening from the National Swedish Ladies, at the Opera House. The Brooklyn Citizen says as follows:

The National Swedish Ladies from Stockholm received an ovation on Saturday evening last at the hands of the United Swedish Mutual Societies of this city and New York at the Athenaeum. They appeared in pleasant costumes, and their singing was much admired.

Memorial Services on Sunday.

Special to the GAZETTE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The committee of arrangements for the memorial services in honor of General Sherman met this morning and the secretary was authorized to secure either the First Congregational Church or the Grand Opera House for the services next Sunday. General Gibson, commanding the Department of the Pacific, will be invited to preside, and the eulogy will be delivered by General Barnes. Governor Markham and other State Officials will be invited to attend.

Work Resumed.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The squad of carpenters resumed work on the World's Fair buildings at Jackson Park this morning and were not molested. Men will be put to work grading next Monday on contracts and it proposed to employ only American citizens, and this it is believed, will avert any further trouble.

Honors to the Dead.

By Associated Press.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 19.—The people of this city observed the day as a half holiday out of respect to General Sherman. Flags were displayed at half-mast on all sides. Many stores are closed and but little business transacted in the courts. The public schools closed at noon.

A Fatal Quarrel.

Special to the GAZETTE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Last night Viniz Martrich, a dish washer in a restaurant, during a quarrel was stabbed, probably fatally, by Recco Chirigin, a cook employed at another place. The latter was arrested this morning.

Preparing in St. Louis.

By Associated Press.
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—The general committee of arrangements for the funeral ceremony of General Sherman, held a meeting this morning. The chairman of the executive committee stated that two hundred members of the Missouri General Assembly would participate in the exercises. General Merritt received a telegram from Cincinnati, stating one hundred members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee would arrive Saturday, and had been assigned a place with the Loyal League. In accordance with instructions received from Washington, General Merritt provided for a guard at the tomb, which will remain as long as deemed necessary. Information is received that General Schofield will be present.

The pall-bearers are not yet named, but will likely be settled this evening.

Governor Francis said that between 1,000 and 1,200 Missouri State Militia will join the cortège and in the formation, indicates that it will be one of the largest pageants ever witnessed in the west. The following was received from General Campbell this morning from Cincinnati, by Gov. Francis: "I will send three infantry regiments and one battery artillery, about 1,500 men and my military staff. I cannot go much to my regret. My Adjutant, M. L. Hawkins, is now in St. Louis. Please give him instructions." Officers of the army of the Tennessee will meet this evening to take action in regard to the meeting of their comrades from distant points who will arrive Saturday morning. The society will have the post of honor in the second division and will be under command of Major Morrill.

The Alleged Ripper.

By Cable and Associated Press.
LONDON, Feb. 19.—The steamship fireman, Sadler, who was remanded for further examination on the charge of having murdered the woman known as "Carrot Nell" in Whitechapel, has been released by a magistrate. Sadler denies buying or selling the knife stained with human blood which the police claim they have traced into his possession.

Suit to Quiet Title.

By Associated Press.
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The Pacific Lumber Company has sued William Gage Jr., administrator of the estate of John Hampton, deceased, to quiet title to 440 acres in Township 1 North, Range 1 East, Humboldt meadow. The land was purchased by Charles Vilas in 1888, in the name of Hampton. Hampton's name was used, plaintiff says, simply for convenience sake, and money paid for the land was furnished by plaintiff. Hampton never conveyed the property to the Lumber Company as it was understood he would.

The Mud is Deep.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The band of Sioux who arrived here on Tuesday on their return from Washington to Pine Ridge, left for their destination last night. Before leaving, American made this significant declaration: "I signed the Sioux Reservation Treaty but when I saw how the mouths of my people were closed in Washington, I told Little Chief Noble that I would be no longer leader of my people, but would mingle with them as a warrior in the ranks, rather than lift my voice again in behalf of the white man." Louis Prineau, of Standing Rock Agency, and one of the interpreters with the party said that in view of this last visit and the excitement last fall, there would be trouble in the spring.

Congressional.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Speaker Reed having recovered from his temporary indisposition, called the House to order this morning. The Senate bill was passed for the relief of settlers on lands in the southern part of Iowa.

SENATE.

The Senate bill to increase the pension of Brigadier-General Powell to \$72 per month was passed.

Ingalls, who occupied the Vice-President's chair as presiding officer pro tem., resigned the office in a speech, in which he spoke of the honor the Senate had conferred upon him in electing him to that position. The resignation will take effect upon the election of his successor.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Bar silver 98 1/2.

Professor Alexander Winchell died this morning at Ann Arbor.

The steamer Wyoming, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

H. K. Enos, banker and President of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, died this morning in New York city.

DIED.

HATCH—In Oakland, Cal., February 16, 1891, Gen. A. J. Hatch, a native of New York, aged 68 years.

SENATE.

The Senate bill to increase the pension of Brigadier-General Powell to \$72 per month was passed.

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High Water.

By Associated Press.

CLIFTON, Feb. 19.—The river was at a stand all night. This morning it began to rise, washing the Arizona and New Mexico road bed. Several residences and the North Clifton bridge were swept away. Wells Fargo & Company's agent is removing the express and other matter to a place of security. The river is now falling.

The River is Up.

By Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—The river is rising an inch an hour here. Rain is falling as far up as Wheeling, the river rising so that a stage of 50 feet here is admitted even if there should be no further rain. If heavy rains come within a few days a disastrous flood is inevitable.

Irish Leaders.

By Cable and Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—William O'Brien and John Dillon were transferred from Clonmel jail to Galway jail this morning. The inhabitants of Tipperary got wind of the affair, assembled in crowds at the station and enthusiastically cheered the prisoners as they passed.

Imperial Flames.

By Cable and Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—A fire broke out yesterday in the apartments of the Empress, but the flames were promptly extinguished, and only a slight damage was done. The Czar personally directed the operations of the firemen.

IMPERIAL FLAMES.

The Czar Directs the Firemen.

THE SAVINGS OF THE SIOUX.

High Water on the Ohio— Fear of a Flood.

Prize Fighting Will Lead to Prison.

A Brutal Hoodlum.

Special to the GAZETTE.

NEVADA (Cal.), Feb. 19.—Last evening a messenger arrived with the news that a brutal crime had been perpetrated at the Wilson ranch. Henry Willis, aged 19, went to a house occupied by Chinese gardeners who have the ranch leased, and finding an aged Chinaman alone asked for a cigar, which was refused. Willis took a trunk from under the bed, when the Chinaman interfered and a struggle ensued, Willis picking up an axe and fracturing the old man's skull. He dragged the trunk to a neighbor and took therefrom over three hundred dollars in coin, with which he fled to Dutch Flat, eighteen miles distant. Sheriff Dunster pursued, and finding him in bed at home early this morning arrested and brought him back. Young Willis has served a term in the Placer county jail for petty larceny at Dutch Flat, and is suspected of having been engaged in numerous thefts here. The Chinaman will die.

Sayings of the Sioux.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The band of Sioux who arrived here on Tuesday on their return from Washington to Pine Ridge, left for their destination last night. Before leaving, American made this significant declaration: "I signed the Sioux Reservation Treaty but when I saw how the mouths of my people were closed in Washington, I told Little Chief Noble that I would be no longer leader of my people, but would mingle with them as a warrior in the ranks, rather than lift my voice again in behalf of the white man." Louis Prineau, of Standing Rock Agency, and one of the interpreters with the party said that in view of this last visit and the excitement last fall, there would be trouble in the spring.

Woman Murdered.

By Associated Press.

WINCHESTER (Ind.), Feb. 19.—Near Barto Mrs. James Bass was brutally murdered by Anderson Rosel. She was supposed to have some inside knowledge of a forgery which Rosel had committed and he murdered her to shut her mouth.

SHOT BY HIS WIFE.

Special to the GAZETTE.

TEMPLETON (Cal.), Feb. 19.—Last night a young man named Anderson, enroute to Oregon with stock, was accidentally shot and killed while in a scuffle with his wife for the possession of a pistol.

A PENITENTIARY OFFENSE.

By Associated Press.

AUSTIN (Tex.), Feb. 19.—A bill making prize fighting in Texas a penitentiary offense has passed the House. The term of imprisonment provided for ranges from two to five years.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Bar silver 98 1/2.

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UBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.

A. C. BRAGG. A. O. PORTER,
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Daily, one year (by mail) \$6.00
Weekly, one year (by mail) 2.00
Daily, delivery by carrier to any part of Reno (per week) 25

Thursday, February 19, 1891

Brazilian Reciprocity.

The duties which have hitherto been levied by Brazil on the articles now proposed to be made free are as follows:

Wheat, free; wheat flour, 10 per cent, ad valorem on a fixed valuation of 10 reis per kilogram; corn, 10 per cent ad valorem on a valuation of 5 reis per kilogram; corn-flour, 30 per cent, ad valorem on a valuation of 120 reis per kilogram; rye, 10 per cent, ad valorem on a valuation of 20 reis per kilogram; potatoes, beans and peas, 10 per cent, ad valorem on a valuation of 5 reis per kilogram; pork, 10 per cent, ad valorem on a valuation of 40 reis per kilogram; dry fish, 10 per cent, ad valorem on a valuation of 300 reis per kilogram; herring, 10 per cent, ad valorem on a valuation of 40 reis per kilogram; rosin, 10 per cent, ad valorem on a valuation of 5 reis per kilogram.

The old duties on the articles reduced by 25 per cent, were in part as follows: Lard, 20 per cent, ad valorem on a valuation of 120 reis per kilogram; cotton clothing, as high as 30 per cent, ad valorem per 1000 reis; stockings, 30 per cent, upon a valuation of 3000 reis per dozen; shirts, 30 per cent, upon a valuation of 8500 reis per dozen. On some dry goods the duty was as much as 30 per cent, on a high valuation, while on different qualities of oil, machinery and naval stores it was very heavy.

The immediate effect of this treaty will be to give the United States an important advantage in the markets of Brazil, without, in turn, granting any advantage to Brazil, except such as may arise from the cheapening of cost and the wider distribution of our staple products and of certain kinds of machinery among the Brazilian people. We do not open our ports more widely, or admit any articles from Brazil free which were not already free, or, in the case of sugar, soon to be free to all other nations. It is therefore natural that speculations should be indulged in as to the motive which has persuaded the Brazilian Government to assent to this, at first sight, one-sided treaty. No doubt the course of events will solve this puzzle. It may be reasonably surmised that other countries from which we receive coffee, sugar, molasses and hides free will be warned that these articles will be put upon the dutiable list when coming from those countries, unless satisfactory reciprocal arrangements can be made, involving liberal reductions on the tariff of those countries on our staple productions. Should these countries respond satisfactorily Brazil would have no advantage over them. But should they fail to respond satisfactorily, and our duties on sugar, coffee, hides and molasses be reimposed as to them, then, and only in such cases, would Brazil reap any advantage from the treaty in a larger share of our trade.

THE adverse tariff legislation of 1888 arrested the development of our wool-growing industry, and started it on the decline which has since continued. The triumph of protection in the presidential election of 1888, which gave the assurance that the errors in the wool schedule of the tariff of 1888 would be corrected, as has actually been done by the McKinley bill, started wool growing on an upward course again. The latest issue from the Department of Agriculture brings the gratifying intelligence to farmers that the increased interest in sheep and wool, noted a year ago, has been continued, and this has been probably the most profitable branch of our stock industry during the year, and that "the decline in wool production, which began with the slaughter of flocks in 1884-'85 [i. e., after the adverse tariff of 1888 went into effect], has been checked, the aggregate clip for 1890 (fall of 1888 and spring of 1890) being estimated at 276,000,000 pounds; an increase of 11,000,000 pounds over the previous season." Protection, and not free wool, was the remedy for declining wool production.

We publish elsewhere an extended interview upon matters at the capital. We have taken occasion to express views quite opposite to those given therein, holding that the legislature is the agent and representative of the people and that the members have disregarded their pledges shamefully in refusing to call a convention; in collecting excessive mileage; in prolonging a useless session; in making unnecessary applications; in employing too many attachés; and in almost every way that lay in their power.

THE STORY OF A BELLE.

Autobiography of a Young Woman Who Shines in Society.

Sometimes I doubt if I were born, writes a society belle in the Ladies' Home Journal. I think I am the result of transmigration—first an orchid, next a bird of paradise, and last of all a blooded horse. I belong to an old family, and my solicitor tells me that I have a great deal of money; but who ever heard of a woman having enough? Mamma very sensibly trained me to be a coquette. From the time that I could stand I was fully aware of the value of my white skin, my deep, dark eyes, and that attached to the wonderful red hair they made a gorgeous framing for my finely-cut face.

I was willing to go to bed early, for I had been told of the good of those sleeping-hours that come before twelve o'clock, to be bathed and rubbed until I was weary enough to sleep again, because my nurse had said that this would make my form handsome and supple and my arms and neck the admiration of the world. School was an unknown quantity to me—governesses and that sort of thing came and I endured them, learned of them and was spoken of by them as the most beautiful girl they had ever seen—but one who was utterly heartless. They little understood that heart was the last thing that would be desirable in my profession, for I made it such.

At eighteen years of age I was brought out, but for three months before that my mother had taught me exactly who among the men were eligible, who were not, what women were to be cultivated, what ones to be civil to and what ones to ignore. I made my first appearance at the Patriarch's ball; and mamma very wisely had me dressed in the finest of white silk muslin, made in empire style, with a broad, white sash about my waist; a white rose in my hair, and long, white gloves only partially covering my beautiful arms. As was proper, I accepted the invitations to dance from the elderly men, from whom it was a compliment to receive them and as far as possible I ignored the younger ones. I sought mamma's wing at the end of each dance, and to her delight the impression left on everybody's mind was that of my being an extremely beautiful, ingenuous young girl who knew nothing whatever about society. How they erred!

GENUINE HUMANITY

A Touching Instance of Kindly Human Nature.

A writer in the Boston Democrat relates an incident which proves that genuine humanity is not confined to those who are sufficiently well-to-do to contribute liberally to the funds of humane societies. The writer was passing along one of the business streets of Boston early on a summer morning, at an hour when few people had risen. The streets, lined only with stores and warehouses, were almost deserted.

Presently he saw a working-man, carrying a dinner-pail in his hand, come around a corner. The man wore soiled and tattered clothes, and looked as if he might be making his way to the docks or coal-yards for a long day's work.

Just at this moment a thin and forlorn cat came out of an alley and walked toward the passing working-man, mewing pitifully. The man stopped, bent down and stroked the cat, which responded by arching its back, rubbing against the man's legs and hand, and mewing louder and louder.

"Hungry, I'll be bound," said the working-man. "Some one's gone and left ye."

He opened his dinner-pail, took out one of two sandwiches which were there, opened it and removed the piece of corned beef that was between the slices of bread, and gave the meat to the cat, breaking the beef up and feeding it to the animal bit by bit.

Just as the cat was greedily eating the last of the meat, a small and very lean and dirty dog came running up, looking wistfully at the proceeding. The cat made no movement toward flight. The dog was evidently an acquaintance.

"Companions in distress!" said the man. He said nothing more, but, taking the other of the two sandwiches out of his pail, opened that, removed the meat, and fed it to the dog. Then he went on to his day's work without any meat for his own dinner, but leaving the cat purring contentedly and the dog lying in a sunny doorway, with the air of one who says:

"Fate can not harm me—I have dined to day."

* KANGAROOS FOR AMERICA.

A Project in Foot to Raise Them in This Country.

We are assured on what seems good authority, says the Helena (Mont.) Gazette, that the project of importing kangaroos into this country is seriously entertained by several enthusiastic and wealthy sportsmen of the West. The animals have been successfully acclimated in England and France, and we are assured that there is no reason why they should not thrive here. The practical extinction of the buffalo has left the plains without any big game of importance, and experienced sportsmen declare that hunting the kangaroo, as practiced in Australia, is second in excitement and interest only to killing the buffalo. The scheme is not without commercial importance. Kangaroo leather is a very valuable product, and the animals breed rapidly. The promoters hope to be privileged to introduce the new game at the beginning of the warm season in the Yellowstone park, and so insure them for a few years' Government protection and immunity from senseless sportsmen.

S. JACOBS OIL

CURES SURELY.

BRUISES.

Ohio & Miss. Railways.

Miss. President and General Manager.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

"My foot suddenly went and gave me a very sharp pain in the heel and gave me a very sharp pain in the heel."

"I was bruised badly in hip and side by a fall and suffered severely. St. Jacobs Oil completely cured me."

W. M. C. HARDEN,

Member of State Legislature.

CHARLES A. VOGELCO, Baltimore, Md.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Make No Mistake

If you decide, from what you have heard of its cure or read of its merits, that you will take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy something else which may be claimed to be "about the same" or "just as good." Remember that the sole reason for efforts to get you to purchase some substitute is that more profit may be made. Firmly resist all inducements, and insist upon having just what you called for, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then you will not be experimenting with a new article, for Hood's Sarsaparilla is

True and True.

"In one store the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's Sarsaparilla. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was, I had taken it, was perfectly satisfied with it, and did not want any other." Mrs. ELLA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. \$1. six for \$2. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries.

100 Doses One Dollar



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cures the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, it may excellent qualities commend it to all. It is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

For Sale by all druggists



Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

TRY IT.

VIRGINIA STREET, RENO, NEVADA.

TRUCKEE MARKET, R. S. BAILEY, Prop.

Wholesale and Retail Butcher.

FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, VEAL and sausage constantly on hand.

HAM, BACON and SMOKED BEEF a Specialty.

Virginia St., Reno, Nev.

C. NOVACOVICH. H. J. BURR

BERRY & NOVACOVICH,

—wholesale and retail Dealers in—

Groceries, —— Provisions,

FINE TEA AND COFFEE,

Vegetables, Fish and Oysters

In season.

FRUITS OF ALL KINDS,

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, Crockery.

WE CARRY A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GROCERIES.

Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada.

Send for Price List.

H. FISHER & CO.

Largest Dealers on Pacific Coast.

ARCADE SALOON.

H. E. DAVIS & CO., PROPRIETORS.

THIS SALOON HAS BEEN RECENTLY

MOVED TO THE MOST MODERN BUILDING,

AND IS PRESENTED OVER BY HARRY DAVIS, LATE OF THE

DEPOT HOTEL, WHERE EVERYBODY KNOWS.

The Bar is Second to None.

In the State, being always provided with the best of everything.

Give Mr. Davis a call.

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A Chance to Get a Home.

A HIGH ROOM, HARD-FINISHED

WOOD, AND LET, FOR \$20, 50 FRUIT BEARING

FRUIT TREES; ONE INCH OF WATER IN THE

O'CONNOR PIPE GOES WITH THE PLACE.

THIS IS A FINE OPPORTUNITY TO GET A GOOD HOME CHEAP.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, INQUIRE ON THE PREMISES OF H. NORTHROP.

W. W. PRASCHY, real & Genl. Mgr.

Member of State Legislature.

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HOW TO AVOID PANICS.

The Lesson Taught by the Recent Financial Disturbance.

Some Interesting Facts and Figures Shown.

The following interesting communication from Francis G. Newlands is taken from the *Washington Post* of the 9th inst.:

Editor Post: A verbal mistake in the report of that portion of my remarks devoted to "emergency money" contained in the *Washington Post*, quite alters my meaning, so I beg your indulgence to add a few words.

Let me state first of all, that the *Advertiser of the Minn.* in a recent report, says that our circulation on October 1, 1890, was as follows:

Gold (coin)	\$36,329,723
Gold (certificates)	158,104,738

Total gold	\$545,044,462
Silver (standard silver dollars)	\$62,182,454
Silver (standard)	56,311,818
Silver (certificates)	308,321,207

Total silver	427,705,509
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Treasury notes, redeemable in coin, issued in pursuance of the act of July 14, 1890	7,108,500
United States notes, greenbacks, backed by a reserve of \$100,000,000 in the Treasury	340,905,738
Nat'l bank notes	177,250,514

Total note issue	\$525,262,740
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Grand total	\$1,498,072,709
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It will be observed that in addition to the gold above referred to in circulation, there is a reserve of \$100,000,000 of gold in the Treasury which is not in circulation, but which may be used if necessary.

The total amount of silver in the country in standard dollars, subsidiary silver, silver certificates, and silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, amounts to \$843,873,007.

The national bank notes are being maintained at the rate of \$30,000,000 annually, because the banks find it more profitable to sell their bonds than to maintain their note issue, and the sentiment of the country against extending their facilities for note issue.

According to Director Leech's statement the per capita circulation of France is \$87.36; of the United States \$22.38. As our population is about 40,000,000, and our note issue is \$30,000,000, it is evident that the \$30,000,000 annually necessary to maintain the place of national bank notes when being retired, we find that in order to maintain the present standard it will be necessary to increase our money volume at the rate of \$80,000,000 annually. This creates no expansion whatever but simply a change in the currency.

Should we wish gradually and without immediate an expansion to increase our per capita to even \$80, which is \$27 below the standard of France, we would have to increase our money volume \$500,000,000, or at the rate of \$100,000,000 annually for the next five years. So it appears that to maintain the present standard it will require \$80,000,000 annually and to increase it to \$80 will require an increase of \$80,000,000 annually.

It is not necessary, however, to argue the necessity of an increase of our per capita circulation. The statement that in order to gain an increase of our per capita we will require an increase of \$80 annually, demonstrates the wisdom of coinage, or we cannot hope to get more than that out of the world's annual production of silver.

The demand for silver is absorbed in the arts, and by the demands of India, China, South America and other silver-mining countries. Now where are we to get that \$80,000,000 annually from the gold mines? Statisticians agree that of the entire product of the gold mines, which is about \$150,000,000 annually, about \$150,000,000 per annum is absorbed in the arts and in dentistry. Think of it, \$150,000,000 only, within the reach of all the nations of the world engaged in this mad race for gold.

It is not necessary, however, to argue the necessity of an increase of our per capita circulation. The statement that in order to gain an increase of our per capita we will require an increase of \$80 annually, demonstrates the wisdom of coinage, or we cannot hope to get more than that out of the world's annual production of silver.

First. That the minds of this country should be educated to the use of the product of silver from the mines, excluding by a mint charge the foreign silver coin and the bullion products from the classes of people the cautious, timid money owners, and the wrecks.

Second. That the use of gold certificates should be devised for the use of the banks to reduce their circulation to an amount barely necessary for the maintenance of the exchange as a loan institution, and permitting them to retire their bonds.

Third. That the issue of gold certificates should be discontinued.

Fourth. The only form of Treasury note, redeemable in coin, should be issued hereafter, and then that coin should be either actual coin or United States Treasury and railroad bonds, with the payment of interest.

Now, however, we at the same time we establish free coinage, unify our currency, backing it dollar for dollar by services of gold and silver to the Treasury, and issue an elastic currency which will give us a safer currency when credit is impaired and fails to perform its proper function, so that value may be maintained.

As to unification of the currency, I would largely adopt the views of Mr. St. John, President of the Mercantile National Bank of New York, who said that the notes were only negatively in the chamber of commerce of that city, which is the very center of gold money in America, by a vote of 11 to 1.

The best form of note which has been issued by the United States is that issued under the act of 1862, called the United States notes, which is the money of the world for ages, which nature is now turning out rather abundantly, as if making after herself to be the money hand.

Now however, we at the same time we establish free coinage, unify our currency, backing it dollar for dollar by services of gold and silver to the Treasury, and issue an elastic currency which will give us a safer currency when credit is impaired and fails to perform its proper function, so that value may be maintained.

As to unification of the currency, I would largely adopt the views of Mr. St. John, President of the Mercantile National Bank of New York, who said that the notes were only negatively in the chamber of commerce of that city, which is the very center of gold money in America, by a vote of 11 to 1.

In this we will substitute for the five different kinds of paper money now in circulation, one form of United States Treasury note, backed dollar for dollar by reserves of gold and silver to the United States Treasury, and when the time comes that increasing population and business demand—as they certainly will—will require a note issue exceeding in value the actual coin, gold and silver, in circulation, as well as in the Treasury, we can make the gold and silver in circulation, for a new and unissued note issue, such as now exists in England and France, and in the United States to a greater degree than in those countries. The new and unissued note issue in this country amounts according to Mint Director Leech, to over \$100,000,000, against one-fourth that amount in England.

We shall thus expand our money volume, and gain our present per capita, and at the same time for a considerable period, maintain a system of United States Treasury notes, which will not simply be printed to pay the bills, but will be backed by coin actually in the Treasury.

But as this system will not give us an elastic currency, how shall we provide for that? Under our present system our banks are the only ones that can do it. When confidence exists, and credit is good, they encourage borrowers to take their money, but when the least financial cloud appears in the sky, they decline to make loans, call in existing ones, and largely create the panic which is the consequence of which.

In so-called good times, credit largely performs the functions of money, and with much greater convenience to the public; but when distrust and apprehension arise, credit fails to discharge its nor-

THE WINTER'S WORK.

What the Probable Results of the Season Will Be.

Efforts at Reduction and Reclamation Being Made.

A GAZETTE reporter knowing that R. L. Fulton was at Carson yesterday proceeded to interview him as to matters at the capitol.

"What is the prospect for useful legislation?" he was asked.

"In my judgment it is excellent," he replied. "The Legislature has before it many wise measures and is giving them careful consideration. There has not been much result yet but the time for action has hardly come. Until now, deliberation, comparison and correction have been the work. Committees have been organized and their plans laid down. Reports have had to be digested and bills printed so as to show what is necessary and what is proposed."

"Does it not look to you as if the wishes of the people had been disregarded in regard to a Constitutional Convention and matters generally?"

"The motives of men form an almost inscrutable problem and just what influenced each of the members in those matters it is hard to say, but when I find a body with such men as G. N. Folsom, J. R. Williamson, H. A. Comins, Evan Williams, and others who have been trusted and honored in this State ever since I have been in it and long before, it would take good proof to shake my confidence in it. The convention question was before the Senate yesterday and it was said that Lander county gave a big vote printed "For Constitutional Convention," and it was argued that this latter vote should be counted "yes." Mr. Williamson explained that all the Democratic votes were printed "Constitutional Convention—Yes" and went in nearly straight, no one paying any attention to the matter. The Republican tickets were left blank for yes or no, and went in blank, simply with the words "For Constitutional Convention" and with the words "Yes" or "No" omitted. He claimed that these votes were blank, while others claimed that they should be counted "Yes." If any one had written "Yes" or "No" opposite, it would have been a vote. Upon a vote of 13 to 6, the question was voted settled.

"You think the two bodies will average pretty well?"

"I do. They are as good as any we have had since I have been in Nevada, and I believe the best. There are more men of action, who can see, reason and decide. You will be satisfied with their work when it is done, I believe. Every member expresses but one desire, and that is for real benefits. No legislation is too advanced for them, and I see no reason for distrust in them. There is no lobby to speak of and no suggestion of a sack anywhere. There are no cinch or blackmail bills, and nothing but clean, straight work that I know of. A pleasant incident was shown in the organization. Hon. T. E. Menary of Storey, a man with considerable parliamentary experience, had the Speakership in his hand, and would have been nominated by acclamation, but he insisted that as he was a new member, the work of the session would be greatly facilitated and the use of the body largely increased by the selection of some one more experienced in the rules of the Assembly and the affairs of State. His patriotic self-denial led to the selection of Mr. Bicknell as Speaker and Mr. Menary as Speaker pro tem."

"What will Washoe get?"

"She will get what other counties get I suppose. If you mean in the way of appropriations for the University, Asylum, etc., those are State institutions, and the duty of members is not changed by their location in any one county, or the action of any county or set of men. Governor Bell, a Washoe man, got his salary allowed without any trouble, and whatever we can show we are entitled to we will get."

"What was the objection to Mr. Bell's bill?"

"I was told that there was no objection to paying the salary of Governor to Mr. Bell for the time he served after Governor Stevenson's death, but his bill included half his salary as Lieutenant-Governor, which had gone to Mrs. Davis. He drew his salary as Lieutenant-Governor, gave Mrs. Davis half of it and deducted the half he retained from the amount due as Governor before presenting his claim. This made the State pay the Lieutenant-Governor's salary once and a half times, and some opposed it."

"Were they not rather harsh with the resolutions sent over from our public meeting?"

"Not at all. They could not pass them or accept them, but they took the course usual for petitions and addressed to the Senate referred the last address to the Committee on Ways and Means, which reported that its suggestions were in line with measures already under way."

"Can the Legislature do anything towards securing the benefits we expected from a new constitution?"

"Yes, much. They have full charge of county affairs and can consolidate, change salaries, combine offices or any thing necessary. They have bills in to cut off deputies, reduce the number of members and mileage and do away with all possible expenses."

The bill re-apportioning the Legislature will place the control of the Senate in the west and of the Assembly in the east. The World's Fair may get \$20,000, but the committees are taking great pains with all appropriations.

The water law is being amended and new laws for reclamation, irrigation and storage are in.

"What amendments are proposed?"

"A great many, but the most important reforms can be effected without them. The consolidation of State officers and the abolition of several will be attempted, also plans for get-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BREVITIES.

Local and General Intelligence.

Don't forget the dance at Glendale on Saturday night.

In the Nebraska House last Tuesday Porter's Australian ballot bill was passed without a single dissenting vote.

Uncle George Walker of Winnemucca was reported as being seriously ill on Tuesday, but at last accounts was improving.

Louis Dean shipped three carloads of beef cattle to San Francisco, and L. Brooks shipped six carloads to San Francisco this morning.

The death is announced in the Oakland papers of A. J. Hatch, formerly Surveyor-General of Nevada, and long a resident of Reno.

There are telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office for Charles Bristol, Charles Summers, Mrs. Ordway, D. McNaughton, Frank A. Miller.

Some people seem to think the Farmers' Alliance a mushroom organization, and yet it has just held its eleventh national convention at Omaha.

Pyramid Lodge No. 19 K. of P. of Wadsworth will commemorate the anniversary of the Order in a grand ball at Music Hall in Wadsworth this evening.

The social given by the ladies of the M. E. Aid Society at the residence of President Jones was a successful and pleasant entertainment and highly enjoyed by all.

The Board of Directors of the State Orphans' Home have elected Robert Grimmon of Virginia City as Superintendent to succeed R. H. Parker, and Mrs. Grimmon as Matron.

Constable Upson returned last night from his trip to Battle Mountain, and brought back his man, D. K. Oliver, arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Alfred Duc, a Frenchman living near Tia Juana, on the border of Lower California, had a pet rattlesnake, and while caressing it last Sunday it bit him. He died from the effects of the poison the next day.

Brigadier-General Booton still holds his commission as General of the 1st Brigade. Lieutenant Governor Ponjade is ex-officio Adjutant General, and as a member of the Governor's staff, has the rank of Brigadier General.

The way to make money is to have it. Hood's Saraparilla is the most economical medicine to buy, as it is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Do not take any other preparation if you have decided to buy Hood's Saraparilla.

"Tommy," said an anxious mother to her boy, "your uncle will be here to dinner to-day and you must have your face washed." "Yes, ma, but he doesn't come." "But he will come, and then he always sends you to Marcus Frederick's for his cigars."

1,500 MILES.

But She Got It—A Sample of Letters Daily Received.

Only those who have tried it can know what it is that prompts one to send 1,500 miles for it to get it again. Here is another of many such instances:

DEAR SIR: I send \$1.00 for which please return a bottle of your vegetable saraparilla. I have moved here from Sierra City. I took three bottles before leaving, hence I send all the way back to California for my new home. I am now in Inyo last night.

J. M. Campbell came up from San Francisco this morning and went on homeward to Virginia City.

Colonel J. W. Sutherland, the mining magnate of Candelaria arrived from San Francisco this morning and went south on the V. & T.

P. H. Dodge, Esq., of the Dodge Glove Company of Sacramento, made a pleasant call at the GAZETTE office to-day. He reports their factory being crowded with orders beyond its present capacity, and that they find it necessary to enlarge it.

"Struck the Golden Mean" as a Blood Purifier.

The Detroit Free Press says: "Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, prepared by the Charles Wright Medicine Company, of this city, has struck the Golden Mean in the treatment of all blood diseases, and its success is an evidence that an honest, pure and valuable medicine, is not incapable of attracting the public's favor." Do not be led to believe it to be one opinion as to its merit as a family medicine.

This is the real secret of the success of this wonderful medicine, in removing all impure and poisonous matter from blood. No home should be without it, as a thorough and effectual blood purifier for young and old, for sale by all druggists.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Sarsaparilla Syrup should always be taken by children. It softens the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Increased in flesh;

My appetite improved;

I gained strength;

Was made young again;

It is the best medicine I know of.

MAHALY TURNER, Oakland City, Ind.

Send for our book on Blood and

Skin Diseases.

SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga.

PALACE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

SECOND WEEK!

SPECIAL SALE

Of Embroideries, Laces and Ribbons!

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PALACE DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE.

